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REVIEW '65

OUTLOOK '66

Special Issue...

General Economic Prospects — Farm Business

Wheat and Flour — Coarse Grains

Hogs — Beef Cattle — Dairy

Eggs and Poultry

JANUARY, 1966

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THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

No man can see into the future. Yet the complex business of agriculture demands such foresight. Producers must make plans for a year, two years, ten years ahead. Bankers must weigh the odds that a farm loan will be repaid. Railways must anticipate the needs for transportation. Industry must estimate the requirements for fertilizers, for machinery, for chemicals. Governments must plan future farm policy.

There is no crystal ball. But a line can be dotted from the point of experience of the past through the knowledge of the present and projected into the dim mists of the future. And from that line, as fresh situations arise and new knowledge unfolds, we can make daily adjustments to our planned course.

In this issue we are proud to present once again our Annual Outlook, our line to the future. Professor D. L. MacFarlane, Chairman, and Professor C. B. Haver of the Department of Agricultural Economics of Macdonald College, give their interpretation to the data assembled from many sources.

W. R. Riley

The Canadian Farm Situation ...

Guest Editorial

D. L. MacFarlane

THIS NUMBER of the Journal is devoted to an annual Canadian farm situation and outlook report — and this one for 1966. Such a report is necessarily concerned with fairly short run perspectives, and thus gives limited attention to the basic longer run developments in the Canadian economy and in the farm industry itself. Thus, it is worth noting here some basic developments which have an important bearing on the future of the farm industry.

The first of these is the strengthening of the economic position of Canadian agriculture by rapid adjustments in number and sizes of farms. The decade of the 1950's saw a reduction in number of farms of 15 per cent; this trend has apparently continued into the mid-1960's at as fast or even a faster pace. Size of farms has increased even more than suggested by reduction in number since we appear to be gaining more farm land than we are losing. Thus even though net farm income continues to show a discouragingly little advance, the situation improves almost from year to year on a per farm basis. And the net return per worker in agriculture must surely have advanced significantly since the number of workers in the industry has declined by nearly ten per cent (June data) since 1960.

Another favourable factor — too little understood — is the growing importance of incomes of farm families from non-farm sources. According to a D.B.S. research report even in 1958 these sources provided some 30 per cent of the net income of Canadian farm families. And the proportion would be larger today. What is most fortunate is that the amount of this income per farm family varies inversely with size of farm. Thus in Quebec for the smallest size group net farm income was \$422 and non-farm income \$1,996. And so on up. Non-farm incomes have become an extremely important answer to what would otherwise be really serious rural poverty. And this is only one facet of many which underlines the intimacy of the dependence of agriculture on the health and vigour of the non-farm sectors of the Canadian economy. After saying all this we must admit that there are poverty areas in Canadian agriculture — the ARDA areas. But Canada, rapidly growing into a rich nation — one which is confident that it can afford comprehensive pension plans and medicare — can also face paying for the urgently needed adjustments in the poverty areas which blight our agriculture.

Let us look at the other aspect of this problem. Canadian agriculture has become rapidly capitalistic in the post-war years — and accompanying this has come much greater dependence on purchased production factors. The percentage of these to total inputs has risen from 31 to 49 per cent over the years 1947 to 1964. This reflects a rapid substitution of purchased factors for labour and has coincided with a fairly speedy increase in labour productivity or output per man. But it also throws up a danger signal. For instance, over the period 1962-64, purchased inputs have taken up an average of 85 per cent of cash farm receipts in Nova Scotia. And in 1964 purchased inputs plus depreciation (another inevitable cost) exceeded cash farm receipts. One can very appropriately question the viability of an industry where such a situation exists.

While these changes have coincided with increases in output per man hour or per man year, there has in the case of Canada been an apparent slowing down in these

(concluded on page 13)

REVIEW '65 — OUTLOOK' 66

by

D. L. MacFarlane

C. B. Haver

Because of the increasing complexity of this business of farming, the staff of Macdonald College feel that an annual outlook statement provides important information on which to base management decisions. The Macdonald Farm Journal takes pleasure in presenting this annual outlook statement.

Domestic and World Economic Setting

THE SPECTACULAR performance of the Canadian economy in 1965 was of direct assistance to the farm industry. During the third quarter of 1965 Canada's Gross National Product was running at an annual rate of \$52 billion compared with \$47 billion in 1964. When the totals are all in, it will be shown that our national income was up more than nine per cent over that of 1964. In real terms or in terms of constant purchasing power, it will be up by 32 per cent since 1961. The major stimulus to this rapid growth was from capital investment, both private and public and from a high rate of consumer spending. Exports in 1965 exceeded those of the previous record year — 1964. Notably, there was a sharp rise in exports to the United States reflecting the importance to Canada of a rapidly growing American economy.

Industrial production in Canada rose more than seven per cent over that of a year ago, the greatest gains being in the automotive, household appliance, industrial machinery and electrical goods sectors. Employment rose by four per cent over the previous year and shortages of skilled workers in construction and manufacturing industries became apparent, a matter of real concern to our future growth and development. The unemployment rate, falling to 3.2 per cent in October was the lowest in almost 10 years, indicating almost no unemployment because of the way employment statistics are gathered.

Canada was fortunate in that the rapid growth of national income in 1964 was accompanied by a very modest general price increase — about 1.5 per cent. We were not so fortunate in 1965 since the consumer price index rose by 2.7 per cent over the 12 month period ending October, 1965. This accounts for the action of the Bank of Canada in tightening credit early in December. This action was called for in face of the fact that total loans of the chartered banks increased by 20 per cent in 1965.

The prospect for 1966 is for continued expansion of Gross National Product, but likely at a somewhat slower rate than in 1965. But our national income is already on a high plateau and the prospective trends for 1966 should provide real basis of support for the farm economy.

The economies of the countries which represent our major export markets are also generally performing well,

which means that they will continue to make a home for Canadian farm products. However, the future over a period of five years or longer in the European Common Market countries is uncertain. There is a strong element of protectionism in the Common Market arrangement. At the same time these countries are committed to 1966 negotiations for reducing tariff levels. There is no good basis for assessing which force will dominate, but some general pessimism is in order. What is particularly disturbing are the efforts to reduce the amount of Canadian wheat in flour mixes. And this includes Britain — our best wheat market. The future of Canada's wheat exports to the U.S.S.R. and China is uncertain. Both countries are understandably putting every effort into self sufficiency in food grains. Perhaps in five years they will succeed! On the other hand, as noted in our editorial, the level of U.S. surpluses are already declining and will likely decline much further over the next five years. As this occurs, more and more of world trade in farm products will move into the commercial as against the subsidized sector. This is one of the greatest hopes for Canadian agriculture. In the meantime the United States is getting rougher in its criticism of Canada for failing to implement production controls on wheat. But why should we?

What of farm incomes? Cash farm receipts in the first nine months of 1965 were 5.4 per cent higher than in 1964 — the previous record year. For the full year, 1965 will likely outstrip 1964 by five per cent or more. But Canadian farmers are using more and more purchased inputs, and their prices continue to climb (August 1965 goods and services purchased by farmers were four per cent over one year earlier). Thus, net farm incomes (the farmer's take-home pay) in 1965 may increase by only one to two per cent in 1965. But there will be on hand at the end of 1965 large grain inventories on the Prairies — and it is almost certain that they will be sold in 1966.

Over the past year farm prices responded favourably to the high incomes in the Canadian economy and to generally favourable economic conditions in the more developed economies of the world. The prices of almost all products were higher over the last year than in the previous one. The D.B.S. showed the index of farm prices in October to have been almost nine per cent higher than one year earlier. The commodity sections of this report deal with the projected prices for major commodity groups. Some are expected to strengthen, others to decline. Putting all these together with a good dose of judgement, it is expected that in over-all terms, farm prices in 1966 will

maintain 1965 levels or increase slightly. And, barring a small grain crop in the Prairies, Canadian gross farm income is expected to increase next year. The increase in farm operating costs would again absorb much of the increase in gross income, leaving net incomes at 1965 or slightly higher levels.

The Farm Business Situation

CANADIAN FARMERS in 1965 appear not to have fared too badly. Farm costs, both involved in production and family living, have gone up, but so have the prices that the farmer receives for his farm products. The bundle of farm products which the Canadian farmer sold for \$100 in pre-World War 11 years is now (1965) bringing about \$260 (see table 1). In 1964 this same bundle of farm products brought \$258. Price rises such as these would represent a sizeable improvement in farm income if farm costs had remained constant. In fact if costs had risen only as fast as the price of farm products, the farmer would not be worse off. Unfortunately, neither situation has prevailed. The Canadian farmer in 1965 has had to pay \$315 for the bundle of goods and services that he could buy for \$100 before the war. In terms of production purposes his 1965 income dollar was worth only 82 cents in comparison with its pre-war value. This means that the remaining 18 cents has had to be made up out of increased efficiency or taken out of the farmer's living.

TABLE 1. Comparative Price Indexes¹

Period	Prices received for farm products	Prices paid for items used in production	Prices paid for items used in family living
1935-39	100	100	100
1951-55	258	238	204
1956-60	242	262	215
1961	261	282	224
1962	272	291	228
1963	268	299	237
1964	258	309	241
1965p	260	315	240

¹ D.B.S.
p. Preliminary estimate

Living costs have risen too, and therefore taking such an adjustment out of such costs has not been easy. It would take \$240 in 1965 to buy the basket of goods that a farm family could have purchased pre-war for \$100. \$18 of pre-war production cost values would have been equal to a reduction of \$43 in the farm family's 1965 living level. While both production and business efficiency have improved in Canadian agriculture, not all farmers have been able to overcome the cost-income disadvantage. Indeed, those who have not, have suffered a decrease in their standard of living. Prices paid by farmers, namely farm costs, have outrun prices received by farmers in recent years. This price disparity has varied by type of farm and area. The accompanying tables indicate indices of costs and prices of items used in farm production. The changes have not all been alike, and farmers engaged in those lines of agricultural production that have required more of the inputs that have risen most in price have suffered the greatest disadvantage. This past year costs have gone up as much as ten per cent on some groups of items. Building materials costs were 3.6 times as high as before the war. Farm labour costs are 6.5

times as much in 1965 as they were before the war. Fertilizer still appears to be the best farm buy, as its price is only up a little over two times as much as pre-war. In pre-war buying power the farmer's 1965 income dollar was worth 69 cents for building materials and the maintenance of buildings, and 39 cents for hired labour. Labour intensive farm enterprises tend to be hit the hardest because of the relatively greater rise in the cost of that factor. Crop producing and, in the main, labour extensive farm enterprises have been more favourably situated with respect to cost. The pre-war buying power of the farmer's 1965 income dollar for power and farm machinery amounted to \$1.13, for seeds it amounted to \$1.15, and for commercial fertilizer it amounts to \$1.22. Thus, the cost-price squeeze has been easier on these things for such farmers, for they are a better buy today than they were pre-war.

TABLE 2. Price Indexes of Farm Production Costs (1935-39=100)

Period	Farm wage rate	Building materials	Machinery fuel lubricant	Feed and seed	Fertilizer	Hardware binder twine
1935-39	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951-55	438	305	173	216	105	261
1956-60	516	323	195	196	186	230
1961	566	324	209	203	195	242
1962	576	326	213	226	194	241
1963	601	334	215	219	202	259
1964	628	358	220	216	204	295
1965p	650	—	—	—	—	—

p. Preliminary estimate.

TABLE 3. Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

Year	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955	116.4	112.1	122.4	108.0	126.7	122.6	107.4
1960	128.0	122.2	132.7	110.9	154.5	144.3	115.8
1961	129.2	124.0	133.2	112.5	155.3	146.1	116.3
1962	130.7	126.2	134.8	113.5	158.3	147.3	117.8
1963	133.0	130.3	136.2	116.3	162.4	149.3	118.1
1964	135.4	132.4	138.4	119.2	167.8	151.8	120.2
1965p	138.0	134.5	140.5	121.0	175.6	154.6	122.5

p. Preliminary estimate.

The purchasing power of the Canadian dollar has continued to decline. In 1965 it would take the average family \$138 to buy what \$100 would buy in 1949 and it would take \$240 in 1965 to buy what \$100 would buy pre-war. Thus farm and non-farm prices of goods and services that Canadians consume have gone up and the purchasing power of their dollar has declined. The table above summarizes some aspects of this. Expenditures for health, recreation and transport have gone up the most, for in 1965 one would need to expend \$176 to buy the package of health and personal care service, and \$155 to buy the recreation and reading services that could be bought for \$100 in 1949. Surprisingly, clothing, alcohol and tobacco have gone up the least. For 1965 one would need to expend \$122 to buy the package of tobacco and alcohol and \$121 to buy the clothing that could be bought for \$100 in 1949.



Dairy Prospects

TOTAL MILK production in Canada has changed less than one per cent over the past five years. This remarkable stability in production, accompanied by a (1) population increase of more than seven per cent, (2) a consumer subsidy on butter; and (3) the subsidized exports of 114 million pounds of butter in 1964 have put the industry back in a supply-demand adjustment which it had not enjoyed since the late 1950's. Stocks of butter, estimated at about 79 million pounds at the end of 1965 are causing an unwarranted alarm in the dairy manufacturing industry.

The policy mistakes of the late 1950's have been paid for — apart from the continuing large consumer subsidy on butter — and we may proceed in terms of supply, with an almost clean slate to implement the policy stated in May 1965 and, hopefully, to develop rational dairy policies for the balance of the 1960's. With a new Minister of Agriculture in Ottawa and progressive views increasingly prevailing in Ontario and Quebec, we are encouraged. If we can stop producing large surpluses, there is no reason to expect anything except the domestic market responding with the increased prices required to call forth the types and amounts of dairy products required by Canadians. It is everywhere known that the Canadian dairy industry is a highly protected industry essentially geared to our domestic needs alone.

The year 1965 could not be considered a particularly good one for Eastern Canadian dairy farmers, since prolonged droughts were experienced over large dairy areas. However, production was surprisingly well maintained in Quebec and Ontario. But the major effect of the drought will be felt in wintering herds and in spring production. If and as this occurs, market prices would naturally increase, and thus provide a smaller role for federal and provincial subsidies.

Fluid whole milk consumption per capita in Canada has stabilized over the past three years at about 320 to 325 pounds. Thus expansion of this market is essentially limited by population growth. (However, the freedom to use marketing innovations which have the effect of reducing retail delivery costs would suggest that per capita consumption could be increased. This is clearly the case in the parts of the United States where this freedom has been won.) Farm prices for fluid milk rose by about 15 cents to \$4.92 per hundredweight in 1964, and a further estimated ten cents in 1965. Fluid products account for a little less than 30 per cent of all milk produced in the country.

Creamery butter production in 1965 at about 340 million pounds was the lowest since 1960. As noted earlier the surplus problem has happily disappeared — and it is to be hoped that 1966 policy will not bring us to a surplus position again. Federal policy supports the price of butter at 64 cents per pound at Montreal and Toronto. Depending on the assumed value of skim milk the farm value of a hundredweight of milk of 3.5 per cent butterfat may run from \$2.50 to \$2.80.

Butter made from factory-separated fluid milk, like other manufacturing milk, is supported on the basis of \$3.30 per hundredweight target and is eligible for a supplementary payment which might raise the return to the producer by a further ten cents per hundredweight.

One of the brightest spots in the Canadian dairy industry is cheese — and it is not as bright as it should be. Prior to the 1963 production season, the government had been strongly urged to set the support price on cheese at 35 to 37 cents per pound. This good counsel which was ignored was based on the desirability of diverting manufacturing milk from butter to cheese which improves with storage rather than deteriorates.

It was also based on the fact that domestic consumption per capita was also increasing quite rapidly and it seemed clear that Canada could export considerably more cheese than it had exported in earlier years. Actually the price support was set at 32.5 cents per pound for the 1963 season and this was raised to 35 cents per pound in 1964. In the 1963 season it became clear that Canada could not meet export requirements; and in 1964 exports actually fell from 30 to 27 million pounds despite the fact that exports were aided to the extent of four cents per pound. The year-end 1965 stocks of 59 million pounds are on the low side.

The farm price of cheese milk in Ontario over the 1965 production season will be in the range \$2.80 to \$2.90 per hundredweight. Thus, the government will be faced with making substantial deficiency payments to bring the farm price of cheese milk up to the \$3.30 target support level. As events turned out, the support prices in both 1963 and 1964 were on the low side. However, as the federal government properly points out, cheese makers are in a position to bid any price they want to secure milk for cheese or for any other purpose. Thus, it may be expected that the price of cheese milk in the free market in 1966 will be at or over \$3.00 per hundredweight. The current wholesale price of cheese in Montreal of about 40 cents per pound would support the above analysis.

Dried skimmed milk production continues to increase despite the fact that total milk production has stabilized. This is due to the continuing conversion from farm separating to factory separating. But even though consumption of this product has stabilized at about eight pounds per capita, no marketing problem has been created since the product can be used by the feed industry or can be exported.

The improvement in the dairy situation is measured by the fact that even in 1964 farm value of manufacturing milk increased by 24 cents per hundredweight or nine per cent. In 1965 a further increase occurred. The expected production response to the \$3.30 plus target support price for manufacturing milk did not materialize in 1965 — in part due to drought in important dairy regions. The drought and the high cost of hay in the winter of 1965-66 may lead to more than usual culling of herds. But the \$3.30 plus price target must be regarded as an incentive for higher production and an increase of up to one billion

pounds or five per cent with favourable pastures could very well occur in 1966. Provided such additional output were divided between fluid milk, butter, and cheese, there should be no marketing difficulties in 1966. The fear of a shortage of butter or other products in 1966 may be brushed aside with the comment that milk production is quite responsive to price. Pay the price and farmers will deliver the product. This is a job for the price system, not government boards.

Cash farm income from dairy products rose from \$496 million in 1961 to \$531 million in 1964; and is estimated to have reached \$550 million in 1965 on the basis of receipts from marketings and this omitting federal supplementary payments. When these are included the total will be over \$560 million; and to this will be added perhaps another \$10 million supplementary payments. To increase incomes as indicated and not to encounter surplus problems represents a happy combination of good policy and good luck. Much of the credit should go, however, to the bouyant consumer incomes which accompanied the unrivalled prosperity of 1965. Generally, higher prices were paid and consumers took more dairy products. Nineteen-sixty-six should repeat 1965 experience. On the supply side the 1965 drought, the lack of farm labour, and higher paying alternative farm enterprises were happily restraining production.

Livestock and Red Meats

IT HAS BEEN A relatively favourable situation for most livestock producers this year and it is expected that these favourable conditions will continue in 1966. Prices of cattle, hogs and lambs will average higher, offsetting in part a possible slight decline in marketings. The total red meat production in Canada in 1965 is expected to exceed 2.48 billion pounds, an increase of seven per cent over 1964 and another record. Beef cattle slaughter increased ten per cent and veal slaughter increased 19 per cent over the previous year. Sheep and lamb slaughter, on the other hand, dropped 12 per cent. Hog slaughter was slightly less than a year earlier, but both hog and cattle slaughter are at near record numbers. Hog slaughter averaged 134,600 per week, just slightly less than the average attained a year ago, and cattle slaughter averaged close to 51,400 per week. Domestic disappearance of red meats from federally inspected plants is expected to exceed 2.48 billion pounds, four per cent more than that consumed in 1964. Domestic disappearance of beef is expected to reach a level of 1.4 billion pounds, an increase of nine per cent over 1964 consumption. Per capita consumption of beef should exceed the 78.7 pounds recorded in 1964. These large movements of beef are, of course, in response to the record high build-up of cattle numbers in Canada. Pork disappearance, too, has been high, 898 million pounds being consumed in 1965, a decrease of just three per cent under the previous year.

Retail meat prices have risen somewhat in 1965. This undoubtedly has been partly due to the effect of reduced meat supplies in the United States and strong import demand emanating from that country as well as strong consumer demand here in Canada. In 1965 our retail beef price index (base: 1949 = 100) rose 7.4 per cent between May and September. During the same period, the retail pork price index on the same base rose 20 per cent between May and September. While it is anticipated that these indices will decline somewhat during the fall and winter, they are expected to remain well above year-earlier levels. While it is anticipated that both beef and pork supplies in 1965 will be plentiful, as both beef and pork production will undoubtedly be up, we cannot project any significant relief in beef or hog prices for consumers before the fall of

1966. By the same token, we are projecting strong beef and pork markets for the producers, at least through the fall of 1966.



Hogs

HOG PRODUCTION in Canada was somewhat less in 1965 than in 1964. Indeed, hog numbers on farms declined in all areas other than the Maritimes. Hog marketings during the first nine months were only one per cent lower than the corresponding period last year. However, it is expected that hog marketings during the last quarter of 1965 will be at least six per cent more than those of a year earlier. Hog prices in Canada have averaged higher every month this year than those in the corresponding month in 1964. Hog prices in Canada are very strongly related to those in the United States and prices in that country were high this year in response to the low numbers produced. Our hog prices hit a high in Toronto of \$38.70 per cwt. in late September. Several factors were responsible for the high hog prices in the United States this year and the resulting firm and high prices in Canada. The hog industry still tends to run in a four-year cycle. Good prices lead to rapid increases in production; this increased production pulls prices down to unfavourable levels; then many farmers cut back production or go out of business; this results in lower supplies of pork and lower supplies bring forth higher prices, etc. Thus during the first half of 1965, United States hog production was down eight per cent from a year earlier. While Canadian production was only down slightly, our producers benefitted from some exports, not only pork but beef, the impact of which was to make Canadian pork prices firmer and in fact create conditions in Canada for the highest pork price peak since July, 1951, when hogs hit \$40.40 per cwt. in Toronto.

The outlook for hogs in the coming year certainly looks favourable. Hog numbers are down nine per cent from a year earlier, while fall farrowings may be up as much as nine per cent. It is too early to say anything about expected spring farrowings, but they could be lower than that produced in 1965. A look across the border indicates that corn belt hog numbers are down this fall and fall farrowings are down, but the corn-hog ratio is very favourable, as favourable as it has been for nearly 20 years. A

favourable corn-hog ratio usually leads to a substantial increase in production and that increased production is now forecast (at least a 7 per cent increase in the U.S.) but the gestation and growing period for hogs is such that hog producers in both Canada and the United States may anticipate favourable prices, at least until the fall of 1966. Prices may not reach the high levels of those attained this year, but prices will remain relatively strong. Prices next fall will depend on the extent of breedings contemplated from December, 1965 to February, 1966. The Canadian hog producer still has the price insurance available to him through the operations of the Agricultural Stabilization Board, but for the fifth year in a row the average national price has exceeded the national support level of \$23.65 per cwt.



Beef Cattle and Calves

CATTLE NUMBERS on Canadian farms in 1965 set another record. On June 1, 1965, 13 million head were distributed, 5.77 million in the East and 7.23 million in the West, a 1.4 per cent increase over the numbers recorded a year earlier. The largest increase occurred in the West, namely 1.9 per cent and only .9 per cent in eastern Canada. The number of beef cows increased 5.2 per cent to 2.89 million head, while dairy cows continued their decline of roughly one per cent per year, dropping to 2.89 million head. Cattle numbers have steadily increased in Canada since the last so-called low of 1958, namely 10.99 million head to the present level of 13 million head, a rise of 18 per cent in seven years. Beef cow numbers have shown the greatest increase, moving from 2.01 million in 1958 to 2.87 million in 1965, an increase of 42.7 per cent. Dairy cows declined during the same period from 3.03 million head in 1958 to 2.89 million head in 1965, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. The pattern has been similar in The United States except that total cattle numbers there actually decreased in 1965. The beef cattle increase has been less rapid, namely 36 per cent in the same seven-year period, and dairy cow numbers have decreased more rapidly 17.3 per cent in the same period. Thus, cattle numbers seem to have reached a peak in the United States in 1964 and tapered off slightly in 1965. Canadian numbers, however, continue to increase.

The outlook for beef cattle in particular has improved this past year, and the prospects look equally good in 1966. Cattle are in strong demand for feed lots, both in Canada and the United States, the number on feed October 1, 1965 in the United States being seven per cent over a year earlier. The number on feed in Canada's feed lots increased in 1965 only slightly over that in 1964, but factors

such as the realized high profit margins and adequate low-cost feed supplies are going to contribute to the expansion of feed lot demand. Feeder prices this fall were comparable to those in 1963 and were at least \$1 higher than those received in 1964. It is anticipated that feeder prices may be even higher in the fall of 1966, but not as high as the good old days of three or four years back. Canadian feeder prices are keyed very closely to those of the United States. Toronto prices in Canadian dollars appear to be closely related to Omaha, Nebraska prices in United States dollars. Twenty-five dollar steers are predicted for the latter market, and on the basis of this and other information we predict \$25 steers in the Toronto market. The main factor in the United States cattle situation has been the big slaughter of females. This big increase in cow slaughter, which started a year ago, is still in full swing. Even heifer slaughter at the present time is breaking all records. This fact, coupled with the fact that there may not be any more feeder cattle available to go into North American feed lots than there were a year ago, could well add up to a continuing strong price for fat steers through 1966 and possibly 1967. Cattle on feed in Canada in 1965 have enjoyed price levels at or near the export basis, and this is projected to continue.

Veal

MARKETING OF veal calves increased significantly in 1965. In the first nine months of the year slaughter averaged 17,658 head per week compared with 14,787 head per week for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 19 per cent over the previous year. Even export of live veal calves to the United States was substantially ahead (25 per cent over a year ago). Canada's per capita veal consumption will probably increase over the seven pounds recorded in 1964. Veal calf prices averaged slightly lower in the early part of the year, but due to the scarcity and high prices of alternative red meats, veal calves rose to as much as \$4 over a year earlier in Toronto in the closing months of 1965. With the national dairy herd remaining relatively constant, we expect that veal production from this source will not change appreciably. However, some veal may emanate from non-dairy sources as it has this past year. With the continuing prospect of relatively strong beef markets and veal supplies not as great in 1966 as in 1965, one can project slightly higher veal prices in the early part of 1966 compared with the same months and prices realized in 1965.

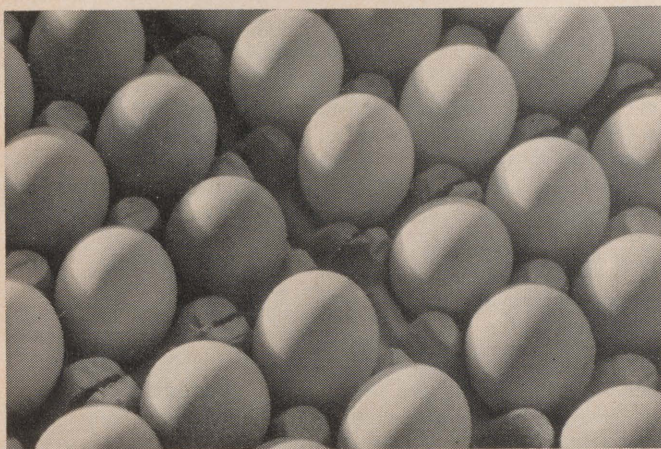


Sheep and Lambs

MUTTON AND lamb production and slaughter continues to decline. The average weekly slaughter was 23,000 head in 1965 compared to 26,000 a year earlier. In the first nine month of 1965, 271,000 head were shipped

to packing plants, compared with 302,000 during the corresponding period in 1964, a decline of ten per cent. Sheep and lambs on farms at June 1, 1965 numbered 1,167,000, a 9.3 per cent decrease under a year previous. Forty-five per cent of Canada's sheep and lamb population is located in eastern Canada and in this area of the nation the sheep flocks are declining the least, just a 5.1 per cent decrease between 1964 and 1965. The decline in numbers, though, is the largest since 1950.

Marketings during 1966 will probably continue to decline and prices will be moderately higher. Indeed, lamb prices have continued to climb somewhat in recent years, but sheep producers have not responded and the national flock continues to decline.



Eggs and Poultry

EGG AND POULTRY production in Canada is at a high level. However, it is difficult to look at egg and poultry prices on a calendar-year basis, it being more useful and instructive to look at the poultry and egg demand and supply situation almost on a monthly or quarterly basis. The current supply and price situation for eggs, for instance, goes back to 1963. During the summer and fall months of 1963 and the spring of 1964, egg prices were high; producers spurred on by these high prices placed an unusually large number of pullets during the latter part of that year as well as in the spring of 1964. This resulted in an increased volume of eggs being marketed during the first and succeeding quarters of 1964 and the first three quarters of 1965. The lower prices received during late 1964 and early 1965 induced producers to decrease their chick placements and this in turn has resulted in reduced egg production in the last five months of 1965, production in October ranging between six and eight per cent below a year earlier with considerably higher prices than a year earlier prevailing throughout the country. Undoubtedly the high prices currently being experienced will spur many producers to increase chick placements again, and this could again lead to enough increased production to depress egg prices considerably in the latter half of 1966. Producers will recall that the low prices of the second and third quarters of 1964 resulted in a deficiency payment of two cents per dozen, and the continued low prices in the last quarter of 1964 and first half of 1965 resulted in a further deficiency payment, the largest ever paid, of 4.3 cents per dozen. History could repeat itself, and incidentally has year in and year out in the egg producing enterprise.

Egg production in Canada reached nearly 429 million dozen in 1965, 8 million less than a year ago, but of

course, a substantial reduction in the per capita availability of eggs. Imports have reduced the gap somewhat.

Poultry meat production in 1965 is estimated at 687 million pounds, five per cent more than the 1964 record. The expected production is made up of broilers and heavy chickens, 419 million pounds, a 3.4 per cent increase over 1964; and 183 million pounds of turkey, a 13 per cent increase over 1964. The chicken broiler prices were somewhat stronger this year even though production increased substantially. This price strength can be in part attributed to higher red meat prices and also the continued growth in per capita consumption of poultry meats. As far as turkey is concerned, the increased production appears to be moving at prices slightly under a year ago; imports have been substantially reduced, undoubtedly due to stronger turkey prices in the United States and weaker prices here and high red meat prices in both countries. Increased turkey broiler production is projected for both broilers and turkeys. No particular price strengthening is projected for 1966.



Wheat

THE CANADIAN wheat situation has both favourable and unfavourable features. Each of the last four crops was extremely large and would normally result in marketing difficulties. However these large crops coincided with the very large scale entry of the U.S.S.R., China and Eastern European countries into the Canadian market. In fact, in Canada's booming export trade in 1964, wheat was our largest export and most of that went to the areas named above. Thus, as will be observed from the accompanying table, end of crop year carry-over has not developed into a serious problem. It would have been extremely serious apart from purchases by the Communist countries in the Canadian market.

To secure an understanding of the current Canadian position, it is necessary to go back to the 1963-64 crop year — which broke many historical records. First was the record crop of 723 million bushels; next was the record supply position, 1,211 million bushels; finally, the export of 594 million bushels was the first year in history that exports exceeded 408 million bushels. These records coincided in time with poor harvests in the U.S.S.R. and Western Europe. Thus Canada's great export opportunity.

The 1964-65 crop of 600 million bushels had been

exceeded only three times in history, and the 1965-66 crop of 678 million bushels was the second largest in history.

SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF WHEAT (millions of bushels)

Crop Year	Begin- ning Inven- tory	Pro- duc- tion	Total Supply	Domes- tic Use ¹	Exports ²	Ending Inven- tory
1953-54 to 1957-58 (average)	570	490	1060	156	281	623
1958-59 to 1962-63 (average)	567	442	1009	151	323	535
1963-64	478	723	1211	157	594	460
1964-65	460	600	1060	146	399	515
1965-66	515	678	1193	150*	600*	443*

¹ Food, seed and feed.

² Includes wheat equivalent of flour exports.

* Estimate.

The trend of exports to traditional markets in the developed countries has been declining slowly for the past five years. This is a most serious matter, since the prospect is that the decline may continue. In these markets, Canada has been faced with competition of subsidized American wheat, with surpluses of French wheat looking for a home, and with the pressure on Western European countries and Britain to use a smaller proportion of Canadian wheat in flour mixes.

And as noted elsewhere, the Communist Countries are under tremendous pressure to reach a stage of self-sufficiency in food grains and they clearly have the land resources to reach this position. The prospect is that over the next five to ten years most of these countries will reach self-sufficiency, or at least will not provide the very large markets they have for Canadian wheat over the past three to five years. Thus, over the longer period, Canada may face increasing difficulties in marketing large wheat crops.

Part of this prospective difficulty for wheat marketing may be solved by yields falling back to some long-term average, and part may have to be solved by diverting cropland from wheat to coarse grains, oil seeds and other crops. The 1964 acreage of wheat in the Prairie Provinces, almost 30 million acres, was the highest on record, and six million acres over the 1953-57 average. Thus, farmers have clearly responded to the favourable wheat export situation; and they will be in a position to adjust back to the 1953-57 acreage which may be regarded as something of a norm for the post-war years.

The U.S. has succeeded in bringing its ten- to fifteen-year wheat surplus under a measure of control. One can only admire the three recent American administrations for dealing with their production problem realistically. However, the United States has continued to give away and to use export subsidies to dispose of extremely large amounts of wheat. The prospect now is that these exports will be curtailed. In the face of opposite trends occurring in American and Canadian wheat acreage, it is understandable that the Americans are critical of Canada's failure to make any effort to prevent acreage increases. The answer to this is that Canada has found it possible to market the very large crops which have been produced in recent years, and when markets in the Communist countries shrink, Canada has the capacity to make downward acreage adjustments. And as noted, she will likely be helped by yields returning to normal levels.

The price of wheat has been at attractive levels for six to seven years, but it is not to be expected that the high levels will continue indefinitely. The price break of some eight to 10 cents per bushel just a year ago was an

interesting phenomenon and illustrates the necessity for the major exporters working closely together if other price reductions are not to be encountered. However, the expectation is that total world exports will, over five to ten years (and possibly earlier), decline sharply from the levels of the past two to three years; and also it will be increasingly difficult for Canada to hold her recent share of world markets. This view would suggest that new and lower levels of prices may be expected. Livestock and other cash crop alternatives may continue relatively attractive and help in the adjustment process. This will be particularly true as non-farm industrial activities on the Prairies continue their recent rapid expansion. A quite well-balanced industrial-farm economy is in the making. Possible, though by no means certain, difficulties with wheat marketing will not loom as a national problem, as they have in the past.

Barley and oats prospects are considered in the livestock sections of this report since output of these products goes increasingly into the Canadian livestock industry.



Feed Grains

CANADA'S SUPPLY of feed grains, namely oats, barley, rye and feed wheat, are slightly below the record level of a year ago, but the total supplies available are considerably higher than the previous five-year average. The slightly lower supplies on hand reflect in part the nation's high level of grain-consuming animal units and in part reflect decreased acreage and yields for certain, but not all, feed grains. Grains and concentrates fed during the past year totalled 15,000,000 tons, unchanged from the previous year's total, but above the five-year average. Feed grain prices during the year averaged a little higher due to the continuing relatively strong demand for feed grains and the relatively strong demand for such grains in the United States and elsewhere. World trade in feed grains has greatly increased but Canada has not participated greatly in that trade except to benefit domestically from the strength of export markets. The price situation for feed grains is expected to remain favourable because the grain demand generated by our large and growing national livestock herd and national poultry flock is projected to continue. Canada's feed grain exports have declined and are relatively less important than they used to be, due in part to the

growing acceptance and relative cheapness of corn and sorghum for feeding purposes. These feed grain supplies emanating from the United States have undoubtedly cut into our international markets for feed grain and held feed grain prices to lower levels than would otherwise be the case.

While the overall price situation on feed grains is favourable, we do not project an upward swing in feed grain acreage either in western or eastern Canada. Western Canadian farmers are likely to continue their plantings of wheat rather than decrease them and increased wheat acreage will partially be at the expense of coarse grains. Secondly, Canada's feed grain transportation subsidy program has been further fortified and strengthened, and its effects are likely to result in decreased coarse grain acreage in eastern Canada rather than to attract additional acreage into production. The exception to this, of course, is the increased acreage of grain corn in Ontario. The outlook for feed grain production prices in general is as follows: decreased acreage and somewhat stronger prices.

The United States feed grain program has played an important role in their and our feed situation during the past four years and this program, under the new Food and Agricultural Act of 1965, will continue to influence feed grain supplies, utilization and prices in 1966 and the years beyond. Due to a combination of conditions, namely carry over, livestock numbers, and record tonnage of feed grains produced, the United States will experience slightly lower prices during the forthcoming year. The direct effects on Canadian feed grain prices are not obvious, but it is anticipated that our feed grain supplies will only be directly affected in the case of corn, and to an extent our feed grains that would normally move into international trade will suffer from competitive price pressure from bountiful United States supplies.

A difficult drought situation in the spring and summer followed by an unusually wet fall has contributed to the difficult feed shortage in eastern Ontario and western Quebec, namely the area centering on the Ottawa Valley and the adjacent St. Lawrence lowland. While local hay prices are high because of the local storage and the high cost of transportation associated with moving hay, the same situation does not exist with respect to feed grains — prices for such grains are governed by the national situation. Farmers in this particular area are in the unfortunate position of not only having to buy hay but also having to buy more grain than usual too.

Oats

In 1965 Canada's 8.7 million acres of oats produced 415 million bushels, roughly 60 million bushels more than the previous year. The carry over position, however, is less than 10 million bushels greater than the year previous. Our exports continue to run at about five per cent of our production and it is not likely that exports will increase. Indeed, they have decreased in a number of categories during this past year. Actually the total acreage seeded to oats decreased somewhat this year, but a greater area was harvested for grain. This was due to the fact that less oats were cut for hay in the Prairie Provinces because other sources of fodder were good this year. Average yields climbed to a record 47.9 bushels per acre. The total 1965 production of 415 million bushels is roughly 16 per cent more than the previous year.

Shipment of oats under the Feed Freight Assistance program continued at a high level and amounted to 33.4 million bushels, six per cent less than the previous year.

The farm price for oats, all grades considered, has been 67 cents, about the same as a year ago. The Canadian Wheat Board asking price for oats, basis No. 1 feed in

store at Fort William has been relatively stable throughout the year, opening at 72 cents per bushel and ranging up to 80 1/2 cents.

The outlook for the coming year is for oats to average two or three cents higher. For the 1965-66 crop year, the initial Canadian Wheat Board prices for oats are unchanged from those of 1964-65 (60 cents for 2 C. W. in store, Fort William-Port Arthur). The Canadian Wheat Board asking quotation for oats, basis No. 1 feed in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, has ranged between 80 1/2 and 82 cents up to the end of October, and it is expected that these prices will remain generally stable for the coming year. Such oat prices are not likely to prove an incentive for western Canadian farmers to expand their acreage at the expense of wheat. Further, as long as Feed Freight Assistance subsidies act as a price deterrent in eastern Canada, it is unlikely that eastern Canadian farmers will have any incentive to expand their oat acreage. In summary the prospect for oats in 1966 will be for somewhat the same acreage. The production thereon will depend somewhat on the weather. Prices are projected to be slightly higher.

Barley

The great bulk of Canada's 6 million acres of barley in 1965 was concentrated in the Prairie Provinces. The total production of 214 million bushels represented a 50 million bushel increase over the previous year, and was roughly equivalent to the yield and acreage of 1963. Total supplies of barley have increased over the previous year, but are down from the average of recent years. The declining production of barley in recent times is due to the combined effect of decreased acreage and lower average yields. Apparently wheat farmers are substituting wheat for barley and barley is granted the least advantageous position in the crop rotation or sequence. The total disappearance, largely attributable to domestic consumption rather than export, increased during the past year. The barley presumably was fed, and in the main, fed in the West. Shipments of barley under the Feed Freight Assistance Program during the past year amounted to 28.8 million bushels, but this was down 13 per cent from the 33.2 million bushels of the previous year.

Barley prices have continued on an upward trend. Canadian Wheat Board asking quotations for barley, basis No. 1 feed in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, opened at \$1.17 per bushel, gradually rose to better than \$1.25 and hovered most of the year between \$1.23 and \$1.25 per bushel. The stronger prices drew forth an unexpected 11 per cent increase in seeded acreage (a reversal of the acreage trend).

The price outlook for barley during the forthcoming year is anticipated to be two or three cents per bushel greater than the previous year. The initial payment by the Canadian Wheat Board to western producers has remained unchanged at 87 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 feed in store at the Lakehead. However, its asking quotations started at \$1.24 per bushel and have since risen to \$1.28 and \$1.29. It is anticipated that this price level will continue to hold at least an acreage equal to 1965 in barley production in 1966, and if yields remain similar, production during the forthcoming year would be expected to be about the same as that obtained in 1965. One might expect more strength in barley prices than is projected herein, but the volume of feed wheat available represents one deterring element. The large volume of feed grains available in international sources emanating mainly from the United States represents another price deterrent.

Corn

Corn acreage has continued to increase, particularly in eastern Canada and notably in Ontario. The total Canadian

acreage has jumped roughly 100,000 acres a year in each of the past three years. Production appears to be substantially up again, namely up from 53 million bushels a year ago to nearly 60 million bushels in the current crop year. Inclement weather in Ontario, the main source of Canadian production, reduced the yield of corn harvested as grain considerably. Canada has come to depend on a substantial amount of corn imports in recent years from the United States. In the past crop year these imports have declined somewhat due undoubtedly in part to our own increasing production. During the past crop year, prices for corn, basis No. 2 Ontario Yellow, f.o.b. Chatham, ranged from \$1.23 to \$1.53 at the close of the season. Approximately the same price range was experienced for the 1963 crop. The 1965 crop appears to be experiencing prices about five cents below those of a year previous. It is anticipated that corn prices for the current year will run moderately lower.

The outlook for corn continues to be bright. It is unlikely that the slightly lower prices will dampen the enthusiasm of eastern corn growers and acreage is projected to continue to expand in both Ontario and Quebec. Corn feed prices are projected to be five cents per bushel lower. Because of the nature of the feed grain supply situation for corn and other grains, it is not anticipated that corn prices will be lower than that currently experienced by growers. The present lower corn prices should not be all attributed to Canada's still rather small and insignificant corn grain production, but rather to the record 4,179 million bushels of grain corn produced and harvested in the United States in 1965, an 18 per cent increase over the previous year's crop.

The authors of this Situation and Outlook Report gratefully acknowledge their dependence on data provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Canada Department of Agriculture. They note with praise the improved quality, range and presentation of data made available to the recent federal-provincial Agricultural Outlook Conference.

THE CANADIAN FARM SITUATION

(continued)

slowing down in these gains. Output per man hour increased nearly 80 per cent in the 1945-55 period, or more than eight per cent annually. However, during the past ten years this rate has apparently slowed down and falls short of the productivity gains experienced by American agriculture over the same period. This fact should be of major concern to Canadians since the ultimate test of the efficiency of a farm industry is in its productivity measured in an international context.

One further point about our farm industry — and again one to which too little attention is given. The expansion of Canadian agricultural output has fallen behind that of the four major competitors in world markets: the United States, Argentina, Australia and France. This has good and bad features. It means that our agriculture is becoming more and more a domestic industry and thus less exposed to the erratic fluctuations in prices which typically characterize international raw materials markets. On the other hand it suggests that Canada has not been able to hold its share of world markets against major competitors.

On the brighter side, 1965 was the first year in some 15 that there was any optimism about American farm surpluses. The consensus is that they will continue to decline over the next five years. And as they do the inevitable result must be a strengthening of farm prices.

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THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE
QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION



Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

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Yvon Pinard and friend of Roquemaure, Abitibi-West, wish everybody
a Happy New Year on behalf of the Quebec Department of Agricul-
ture and Colonization.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Good breeding and good feeding have brought the average milk production of Mr. Alphone Gervais' twenty-seven Holsteins up to 9,000 pounds per year, at St-Timothée, Laviolette.



Improved Storage And Delivery Of Semen In Quebec

Few new ideas in agriculture have been so readily accepted by Quebec farmers as artificial insemination of cattle. As a result of this new method of herd improvement — unknown in Canada twenty years ago — remarkable progress has been made.

The activities of the Provincial A. I. Centre at Saint-Hyacinthe have greatly exceeded expectations, the number of inseminations having increased from 4000 in 1948 to 113,000 in 1964. In the latter year the Centre carried out its work through 67 affiliated breeders' clubs.

In order to improve this service, the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization has recently acquired a

truck specially equipped for transporting frozen semen. By means of this vehicle, deliveries of semen will henceforth be made more promptly and hence more satisfactorily and also more cheaply (by about \$10,000 a year).

The use of deep-freezing techniques in the storage and shipment of bull's semen increases the efficiency, range and scope of artificial insemination. Semen can be cooled to minus 320 degrees Fahrenheit by means of liquid nitrogen and kept indefinitely at that temperature according to specialists of the Animal Research Institute at Ottawa, who also report that a conception

rate of 75% at first insemination has become common since the introduction of low-temperature storage and the use of improved diluting fluids.

Speaking at the inauguration of this new service at the Granby Agricultural Cooperative, Mr Alcide Courcy said that the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre is the most up-to-date in Canada and that everything possible would be done to make it even better in order to help the farmers, because by improving their herds they would increase the revenue of their farms. "Good breeding" he said "will tell. Tomorrow's herds will be what you are making them today".

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN CANADA

About 18 per cent of the Canadian cow population was artificially bred in 1964, according to the 10th annual report on artificial insemination in Canada just released by the CDA's Livestock Division.

This was an increase of four per cent over 1963.

There were 670,512 cows bred with dairy semen and 312,552 cows bred with beef semen.

Approximately 37 per cent of all

beef inseminations were to dairy cows. Or stating it another way, 15 per cent of all artificially inseminated dairy cows were bred to beef bulls. This practice was less prevalent in 1964 than in 1963.

There was a substantial increase in the use of frozen semen; 65 per cent of breedings were by frozen semen compared with 54 per cent in 1963.

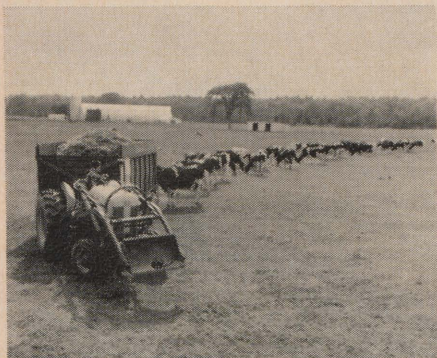
Almost 75,000 vials of semen were imported during the year while 5,617

vials were exported. There were 14 semen producing organizations in Canada during 1964 and 234 organizations distributing semen.

There were 531 bulls in artificial insemination units at December 31st. These break down into 224 Holstein, 45 Ayrshire, 44 Jersey, 30 Guernsey, 5 Canadien, 4 Brown Swiss, 15 Dual Purpose Shorthorn, 2 Red Poll, 94

(continued on page 18)

Increased aid for purchase of winter feed



Early drought in 1965 has led to shortage of winter feed on many farms. Here chopped corn is being fed to the dairy herd of Mr. Armand Theoret to maintain milk production during the grazing season.

QUEBEC, November 19th, 1965: — The Minister of Agriculture and Colo-

nization, Mr. Alcide Courcy, has announced a change in the assistance policy for the benefit of farmers whose crops were diminished following the drought early in 1965.

The change, made in accordance with an agreement between the governments of Quebec and Canada, permits owners of herbivorous livestock who are eligible for this subsidy to use more than one coupon or credit slip per ton to pay for their *first purchases* of feed or hay.

The two governments will share the cost of this assistance policy which, it is pointed out, applies only to certain farmers who will be buying feeding stuffs for their herbivorous livestock during the winter of 1965-66.

Anybody seeking further information should apply to his county agronomer.

Assistance for mink breeders of Quebec

The aims of this assistance policy are as follows:

1. To prevent outbreaks of distemper and infectious virus enteritis among mink;
2. To make available to mink breeders, for a small charge, the vaccines needed for the prevention of these two diseases which can cause considerable losses in their herds;
3. To provide them with the services of veterinarians to administer the vaccines.

CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF PREVENTIVE VACCINATION AGAINST DISTEMPER

1. A charge of three cents per dose of vaccine must be paid by mink breeders wishing to make use of preventive vaccination against distemper.
2. The breeder must provide the assistance needed in administering the vaccine.
3. In order to reduce vaccination reactions of the immunized animals to a minimum and to make this assistance policy easier to administer, the vaccinations must be carried out at the following times:
 - a) Young mink: from the 1st of July to the 1st of September (9 to 10 weeks of age);
 - b) Adults: from the 1st of December to the 1st of February (at least one month before mating).
4. The purchase of the vaccine and

the cost of its administration by the veterinarian will be paid for by the Department.

CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF PREVENTIVE VACCINATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS VIRUS ENTERITIS

1. Special permission from the head of the Health of Animals Division is necessary to take advantage of preventive vaccination against this disease.
2. A charge of three cents per dose of vaccine must be paid by mink breeders who wish to make use of preventive vaccination against infectious virus enteritis.
3. The breeder must provide the assistance needed in administering the vaccine.

The department will not be responsible in any way for mortalities, losses, accidents, or damages following upon vaccinations.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization,
ERNEST MERCIER

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

FAO MARKS 20th BIRTHDAY

Twenty years ago (October 16, 1945) representatives of 42 nations gathered in Quebec City to found the first agency of the United Nations — the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Since then, FAO has been actively engaged in a role dedicated to the achievement of better living for all people and to the realization of one of the basic freedoms set forth in the Atlantic Charter — the freedom from want.

Pledges amounting to \$7 million (two-thirds in commodities and the balance in cash) have made Canada one of the biggest contributors to the United Nations — FAO World Food Program. The Program went into operation at the beginning of 1963 to make food and funds available to meet emergency situations, to develop pre-school and school feeding programs, and to assist in projects contributing to economic and social development in underdeveloped areas.

Canadian food contributions have included dairy products, wheat and wheat flour, fish, dried eggs and meat products. These were shipped, under instructions of the World Food Program, to more than 20 countries in Asia, Africa, the Mid-East, and Latin America.

In addition to establishing development and school feeding projects in more than 50 countries, the WFP has filled requests for food to meet emergencies following flood, volcanic and hurricane disasters in widely separated areas of the world.

The FAO is marking its 20th birthday by launching a Young World Appeal, aimed at enlisting youth to the cause of its Freedom from Hunger Campaign. For 21 weeks beginning October 16, they are being asked to give at least 21 hours of their time to the fight against hunger. In Canada, a program of education and service has been undertaken jointly by the Youth Committee for international Cooperation Year and the Committee for the Canadian Assembly of Youth Organizations. Headquarters have been established in Ottawa.

Although the appeal is for a 21-week period, it is hoped that it will mark the start of long-term involvement of young people in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The campaign was launched by FAO in 1960 to stimulate world wide efforts in solving the food problems of under-developed areas and the plight of millions who suffer from hunger and malnutrition.

The campaign is aimed at arousing the interest and participation of church

(continued on page 18)

EGG DEFICIENCY PAYMENT

Vincent Viau collecting the eggs on his father's farm at Adamsville, Brome.



A deficiency payment of 4.3 cents per dozen for eggs has been announced by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The payment applies to eggs marketed in the 1964-65 support year ended September 30.

Payments to egg producers are expected to total about \$2 million. For a producer with approximately 500 hens, the payment will amount to about \$172.

The weighted national average price received by producers for Grade A Large size eggs in the support year was 29.7 cents per dozen — 4.3 cents below the support price of 34 cents.

To be eligible for the deficiency payment, producers must be registered with the Agricultural Stabilization Board and have sold eggs through approved egg grading stations, or be registered producers who do their own

grading and sell directly to retail outlets.

The payment applies to Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large, and Grade A Medium size eggs, to a maximum of 4,000 dozen. Producers shipping less than 47 dozen eggs in the support year are not eligible.

It is estimated that the 4,000 dozen ceiling is higher than a full year's production of more than 90 per cent of Canada's egg producers, based on census figures.

MARKETING BOARDS

A total of 80 producers' marketing boards, operating under provincial legislation, were active in 1963, according to an annual report to be issued soon by the Co-operatives Section of CDA's Economics Branch.

The boards seek to facilitate orderly marketing of farm products and provide more stable returns to producers.

The value of farm products handled by these marketing boards in 1963 was equivalent to about 14 per cent of the cash income received by farmers in Canada from farm product sales.

Quebec had most boards with 49 (61 per cent of the total); Ontario was second with 16, British Columbia and

New Brunswick had four each, Nova Scotia three, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island one each, and Newfoundland none.

The number of producers in marketing boards was estimated at 219,000, some farmers being members of more than one board.

Farm products sold under marketing schemes in the seven provinces reporting sales in 1963 were valued at \$460 million, or \$10 million more than in 1962. Ontario led in value with \$363 million or 80 per cent of the total value of farm products sold under marketing schemes in Canada and 37 per cent

of the total farm cash income of the province. Quebec came second with a value of \$63 million (activities of the Quebec Apple Growers' Marketing Board not being included in the 1963 tabulations); British Columbia had \$25 million, Nova Scotia \$5 million, New Brunswick \$1.7 million, Alberta \$1.2 million, and Manitoba close to \$1 million.

For Canada as a whole, dairy products ranked first in value (\$145 million); followed by hogs (112 million); tobacco (\$88 million); potatoes and vegetables (\$26 million); and fruits (\$26 million).



Francoise, Marie-Paul and Huguette Levesque inspire the vegetables to grow in their garden at Fugereville.

ACREAGE OF VEGETABLES 1965

A bulletin, prepared by the Québec Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Section, gives an estimate of the vegetable-growing areas in the Province of Quebec for 1965. For purposes of comparison, the data for 1962, 1963, and 1964 are also included. The estimate refers only to acreage planted for commercial purposes, whether for fresh sale or for processing. It does not include potatoes.

Vegetable areas totalled 84,090 acres in 1965 as compared with 81,400 acres in 1964. This represents an increase of 3.3 per cent. In 1965 vegetables grown for fresh sale covered 39,820 acres, i.e. 47.4 per cent of the total area, while vegetables intended for processing covered 44,270 acres or 52.6 per cent of the total area.

The acreage of all fresh market vegetables has increased, except for certain varieties such as celery, cabbage and spinach. In the processing sector, only the corn area showed an increase.

In the case of fresh vegetables, by far the largest acreages were devoted to carrots (nearly 10,000 acres), sweet corn (9,010), followed by cucumbers (3,180), onions (3,000), tomatoes (2,750), and lettuce (2,670).

The areas devoted to vegetables for processing were as follows: beans (14,480), corn (11,050), peas (18,210) and tomatoes (530).

Artificial insemination in Canada (continued)

Hereford, 36 Shorthorn, 23 Angus and 9 Charolais bulls.

Canadian semen was exported to Africa, U.S.A., Mexico, Bermuda, Japan, England, West Indies, Italy, and Hong Kong.

Number of inseminations by breed of sire during 1964 were; 544,095 Holstein, 40,635 Jerseys, 36,109 Ayr-

shire, 24,156 Guernsey, 10,103 Brown Swiss, 12,659 Dual Purpose Shorthorn, 1,595 Canadien, 893 Red Poll, 199,152 Hereford, 53,313 Aberdeen Angus, 34,627 Shorthorn, 20,604 Charolais, 480 Galloway.

The number of cattle artificially inseminated in each province during 1964 were; 20,931 in Prince Edward Island, 30,087 in Nova Scotia, 20,187 in New Brunswick, 113,608 in Quebec, 542,103 in Ontario, 50,369 in Manitoba, 48,649 in Saskatchewan, 83,228 in Alberta, and 73,902 in British Columbia.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE QUEBEC ARTIFICIAL BREEDING CENTRE

A booklet entitled "Rules and Regulations of the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre and Affiliated Cattle Breeding Clubs" has recently been prepared by the Production and Marketing branch of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

This publication describes how to join or organize a cattle breeders' club in order to make use of the provincial Artificial Insemination service, and the procedure to be followed in appointing and training inseminators. It also gives details of fees and charges, signs of heat in cows, and methods of successful artificial breeding.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained, in English or in French, from the Quebec Artificial Breeding Centre, Sicotte Street West, P.O. Box 518, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

RESEARCH ON FERTILITY IN CATTLE

Sterility of dairy cattle is a major problem in Quebec herds. A number of possible causes of the trouble have been considered, but it is generally admitted that shortages or excesses of mineral elements in the feed are at the bottom of much of it. Influence of the soil on plants eaten by livestock has been the subject of a number of studies. The more elaborate of these investigations are now being combined with research on the animals themselves.

Among such works is that of Mr. Patrick Guay, a bursary-holder of the Quebec Agricultural Research Council who has submitted a thesis on the subject to Iowa State University. Mr. Guay studied the chemical composition of the blood and genital secretions of four cows of known fertility during their ovulation periods.

His results showed a relationship between the potassium and calcium content of the blood and that of the genital secretions. This finding suggests a way of testing the effect of nutrition on fertility by varying the proportion of certain elements in the diet.

SUGAR BEET DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

Sugar beet growers will receive a deficiency payment of \$3.15 per standard ton (250 pounds of sugar) on their 1964 crop according to an announcement made in October by the Canada Department of Agriculture. Cheques will be mailed to growers as soon as complete information is obtained by the Agricultural Stabilization Board from growers' organizations and from processors.

Approximately \$4,000,000 will be paid to growers under the program.

Deficiency payments to sugar beet growers are based on the relationship between world sugar prices (as measured at London) and the Canadian support price. When the average London price for raw sugar fell below the equivalent support level the deficiency payment was indicated, to bring average returns of Canadian growers up to the prescribed level.

FAO marks 20th birthday (continued)

groups and voluntary organizations. The plan received fast response in Canada with the establishment of the Canadian Freedom from Hunger Committee, now the Canadian Hunger Foundation.

It is currently raising funds for a \$500,000 food technology training centre at Mysore, India. Among other projects, church groups provided funds for the mechanization of fishing boats in Ceylon to increase the catch of fish, and the Junior Red Cross of Canada raised \$150,000 for school garden nutrition projects in underdeveloped countries.

In addition, the Foundation has provided teaching materials for Ontario high schools where world nutrition has been introduced as a study subject.

HIS OWN COW TO CONSUMER SERVICE

A 100-ACRE dairy farm and 46 vending machines provide a complete cow-to-consumer business for Mr. John Pye of Barton near Preston, in England. Six years ago he installed his first machine at a bus depot, and today operates 30 sites within a 15-mile radius of his farm.

The specialty of Mr. Pye's machines is milk from his own pedigree herd, and it is to the popularity of this that he attributes the growth of his business. The milk is cartoned on the farm and, when pasteurized and homogenized, meets an average daily demand of 1,200 cartons, supplemented in summer by flavoured milk drinks.

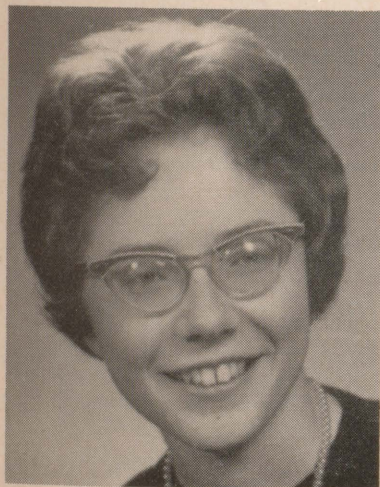


THE BETTER IMPULSE . . .

News and Views of the Women's Institute of Quebec



Sewing class with Huntingdon W.I. Mrs. Wells, instructress, is shown at upper left.



Muriel E. Rogers, Sweetsburg, Mrs. Alfred Watt award. Miss Rogers is in 2nd yr. Household Science.

QWI BURSARY WINNERS



Stuart McDonald, Dalhousie Stn., 2nd year Diploma Class, Agriculture. After graduation Stuart intends to work with his father on the family farm.



Nancy R. Marsh, Foster, Frederica Campbell McFarlane award. Miss Marsh is in 2nd yr. Household Science course.

FROM THE OFFICE

Thank you one and all for the cheery Xmas cards. They do brighten up our 'down under' room.

PEN PALS — Union Branch WI, Ont. would like some WI pen pals from Quebec. Write care of the president Mrs. N. B. Hodgkins, Jordan Stn., Ont. Mrs. Hodgkins says they live near Vineland, site of a Dom. Experimental Farm.

FROM UP NORTH — The first Tweedsmuir History from the Northwest Territories has been published by the Discovery WI. Price \$2.00. Address: Mrs. L. T. Vear, Discovery, N. W. T. As it also has pictures of the north, it would make a nice gift for overseas friends.

EXPO TICKETS

Children . . . for the half-price tickets for children, they must be under 13 when EXPO opens April 28, 1967.

The new youth tickets (12-21, or under 22 on April 28, 1967), will be available March 14-31, 1966 at \$17.50 for season passport, and \$5.75 for 7-day passport.

Branches send their orders, with money, to the QWI office monthly or bi-monthly. Office orders from Ottawa monthly. Please note it takes up to 45 days for orders to be filled.

STANDSTEAD COUNTY W.I. BRANCHES CELEBRATE FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

A banquet was held at Ripple Cove Inn, Ayer's Cliff, on Thursday evening, October 14, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Standstead County Women's Institute. Committees were formed to plan and organize the banquet from the various branches and all branches were represented, including members of Way's Mills and Milton, two branches that were recently disbanded.

Corsages were presented to: Mrs. J. Ossington, Mrs. H. Ellard, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Mrs. R. Knight, Mrs. Lee Buckland and Miss Norma Holmes.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Verdun Protestant Hospital Auxiliary

"Did you come to see me?" is a query often heard by members of the Auxiliary, as they visit the wards of the Verdun Protestant Hospital.

The mentally ill, frequently hospitalized for prolonged periods and thereby isolated from society, have vastly different needs from those of patients in a general hospital. It was, therefore, a "tremendous challenge", when in 1959, the Board of the Hospital recommended the formation of an Auxiliary, so that men and women in the community may contribute to the welfare of patients and the hospital, while also promoting a wider public understanding of the work of the V. P. H.

The Verdun Protestant Hospital was founded in 1890 to serve the English-speaking community throughout the Province of Quebec. Situated on spacious grounds in Verdun, it has some 1600 patients. In close accord with the Tyhurst report, the emphasis is on active treatment and personal contact; "People are the principal therapeutic agents in psychiatric services, not physical treatment, not drugs, neither diets nor decor, however important these adjuncts may be, but PEOPLE".

With the hospital's present approach towards active treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill, and with the "open door" policy which prevails, there is unlimited opportunity for the Auxiliary and volunteers. They can provide a humane bridge between the patients and community, which is essential in maintaining the patients' interest in the world beyond the hospital.

Auxiliary members and volunteers

can play an active part in the treatment and resocialization of the mentally ill, facilitating the return of the patient to a place in the community as soon as possible. On the other hand, the community can be better prepared to receive the patient as one of them on his return.

The objective of the majority of Auxiliary projects is, therefore, of a therapeutic nature.

One of the first projects introduced to the V. P. H. was a program catering to 'forgotten patients'. The first of its kind in mental hospitals in Canada, this program has provided substitute family and friends for the majority of the 500 or so patients who had little or no contact with the outside world, for a variety of personal reasons. Groups and individuals from Montreal and more than 50 communities throughout Quebec and as far afield as Ontario and New Brunswick, now sponsor most of these 'forgotten patients'. They write letters, send birthday and other good wishes, sometimes visit them and take them out when possible.

In the words of the resident chaplain, "there is a new atmosphere in the wards since the patients have found friends and have had more visitors".

Also established for therapy rather than conventional fund-raising purposes, the Auxiliary Corner Store gives patients an opportunity to decide about personal purchases and maintain buying habits as required in society.

Public donations of clothing and items of all types allow the store to feature extremely low though realistic prices.

Any revenue from the store, plus more donations provide the stock of the Auxiliary Clothing Centre, which is a truly welfare service for needy patients and serves those who otherwise would have nothing.

The Auxiliary Snack Bar, staffed by members as is the case for the store and the clothing center, is now a favorite gathering place, outside regular hospital routine. Patients, staff and volunteers, join visitors to the hospital in the friendly and cheerful atmosphere of the Dalse Centre, where the snack bar is located.

One of the outstanding contributions of the Auxiliary has been the provision of places of worship for the patients of the Verdun Protestant Hospital. The result of nearly two years' hard work, four chapels were recently inaugurated at the hospital. Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox and Protestant religious communities have cooperated with the Auxiliary and the public at large in this unprecedented undertaking.

As hospital needs arise, the Auxiliary attempts to meet them. Financial contributions also have been made, such as the furnishing and equipment of the recently formed Adolescent Unit. For the Children's Unit, the Auxiliary has made a donation towards essential oxygen and suction equipment to be installed. This donation came from the Memorial Fund, made up of individual gifts accumulated for use in some particular, more permanent undertaking of the hospital. The Auxiliary feels that it will be a matter of great satisfaction to donors, who will feel that they have contributed towards such a worthwhile project in the care of the mentally ill.

The Auxiliary has, over the past four years, been joined by 100 individual members and community groups. These individuals and groups are helpful in many ways. They are an important contact with the community and are in a position to interpret the needs of the hospital in a broad way. Also, many of them sponsor 'forgotten patients'. It is not necessary for an individual or group to be situated in Montreal to do this.

The Auxiliary is particularly active at Christmas time. Each patient in the hospital receives a gift. These gifts are either donated by groups or individuals or bought by the Auxiliary. They are individually wrapped and tagged and in almost every case are exactly what the patient requested. With increased co-operation from the community, the Auxiliary looks forward to further contributions towards the current 'revolution' in the care of the mentally ill.

Mrs. D. Eleanor Giles
Chairman, "Forgotten Patient"
Committee

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W. I. Goodwill tour of Quebec

A Public Relations project began last May at the Spring Board Meeting held at O.A.C. Guelph, when the Ontario Provincial President, Mrs. Leonard Trivers, suggested that the Board Directors link with Quebec.

Mrs. Maurice Irwin, Prov. Board Director of Subdivision 23, Kent and Essex, immediately contacted Miss Norma Holmes, Prov. Secretary of Quebec WI at Macdonald College and plans were made during the summer months which led to eighty-two WI members from Kent and Essex Sub. 23, leaving Chatham on Sunday, Oct. 3rd for an 8-day tour to meet and get better acquainted with the WI sisters of Quebec Province. And to view the beautiful autumn colors.

We toured through New York State to Albany and then north through Vermont, arriving at the Quebec border at Rock Island on Monday, Oct. 4th at 5 p.m., where we were met by Mrs. Geo. Hatch, 1st Vice-Pres. Stanstead County, and taken to our destination at Ayer's Cliff where Mrs. Rixford Knight, County President greeted us at Ripple Cove Inn. We were then treated to a hot dinner at the Beulah United Church of Ayer's Cliff. Greetings were extended from south-western Ontario to Stanstead County members. Some of the executive were presented with a spoon with the Ontario crest. Petit point pin was given Mrs. Knight.

The following morning on a conducted tour by Mrs. Knight and Mrs. N. Pierce, Sec. Stanstead Co., we were first taken to the little Red School house built in 1819. Inside the front door was the Union Jack with pictures of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip beneath. Also there were pictures of royalty dating back to Queen Victoria. The seats were wooden benches hewn out of the native trees. The Stanstead North WI hold their meetings here during the summer months. Our spoon with the Ontario crest, which was presented to Mrs. Hatch the previous evening, is being placed in the school as a memento of our visit to Stanstead County.

We were then taken to Rock Island where we were greeted by His worship Mayor E. J. Struthers, and Miss Viola Moranville, Stanstead Co. Home Economics Conv. Mayor Struthers explained that in 3000 miles of boundary between Canada and the United States, Rock Island is the only place where a complete community has grown up astride the international boundary. Frontier houses, a factory and a granite plant are built right over the Line,

half being in the U. S. and half in Canada. The Haskell Free Library, and Opera House, has an international reputation. On the first floor the books are shelved in Canada while the only entrance to them is through the U. S. door. Upstairs the theatre stage is in Canada while two-thirds of the audience is seated in the U.S. Many of the citizens live in one country and work in the other. Leaving Rock Island, many invitations were extended for a return visit.

A civic reception was held at East Angus Town Hall where we were greeted most graciously by Mrs. Wells Coates, Nat. Conv. of Agriculture, and by His worship Mayor Hervé Mallais, his charming wife, and two councillors. Each Ontario member was asked to sign the Golden Book. His Worship, The Mayor, explained the meaning of the East Angus crest, depicting the trees, industry, Scotch thistle and the Crown. Refreshments were served before the luncheon, which was served at the Notre Dame de la Garde church in East Angus. During the luncheon Mayor Mallais presented Mrs. J. Ossington, QWI President, and Mrs. Maurice Irwin, Prov Board Director FWIO, sub. 23, who was responsible for the tour, with silver maple leaves with the East Angus crest. Ontario ladies were seated among the East Angus members where they could get acquainted and autographs and several of the members will be exchanging letters.

(to be continued)

Stanstead County W. I. Branches celebrate fifty years of service

(continued)

The following guests were seated at the head table:

Mrs. J. Ossington, provincial president of the Q.W.I., who was born in South Wales. She was brought up and educated there, coming to Canada with her husband in 1930. Mrs. Ossington now lives in Granby. She spoke on the many "G's" connected with the W.I. and extended her best wishes.

Mrs. H. M. Ellard, past provincial president of Q.W.I., told some humorous stories and extended her best wishes.

Mrs. Rixford Knight, president of Stanstead County W.I., voiced a delightful thank you.

Mr. Yves Forest, M.P., and Mrs. Forest. Mr. Forest spoke.

Mrs. Marion Buckland, Orleans

County Home Demonstrator, presented Mrs. R. Knight with a gavel and board, much needed articles for use by Stanstead County W.I.

Mrs. Lawrence Galvin, vice-president of Confederation No. 8, of Cercle des Fermières, gave an interesting speech and extended her good wishes.

Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, provincial past president.

Mrs. W. Rexford, past provincial executive.

Mrs. S. Worthen, of Ayer's Cliff, charter member; and Mrs. Ezra Woodand, past county president.

Mrs. Bernard Holmes was mistress of ceremonies for the occasion, and Mrs. Lee Buckland, daughter of the first county president, made the initial cut in the beautifully decorated cake.

Miss Norma Holmes, secretary of Provincial Q.W.I. at Macdonald College, and also a daughter of the first county president, read the minutes of the first Stanstead County meeting.

Vocal duets were sung by Mrs. N. Pierce and Mrs. A. McHarg, of Ayer's Cliff. Violin selections were played by Mrs. D. MacKinnon, accompanied by Mrs. C. Shipway on the piano, and a letter from Mr. MacDougall, past county agriculturist, was read by Mrs. Bernard Holmes.

The banquet was ended by the recitation of the "Mary Stewart Creed".

MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING

Date — November 17, Wednesday, 1915.

Animated meeting of the three Stanstead County Homemakers' Club was held at Mr. A. S. Emberley's Ayer's Cliff, Que., for the purpose of organizing a County Homemakers' Club.

Mrs. A. C. Emberley, the Ayer's Cliff president, presided, and introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Miss F. Campbell of Macdonald College.

Miss Campbell gave an interesting talk on aims and duties of homemakers in general and club members in particular.

At the close of the address, the following officers for the County Homemakers' Club were elected:

President, Mrs. William Holmes, of Way's Mills

Vice-president, Mrs. R. H. Libby, of Ayer's Cliff

Secretary - Treasurer, Miss R. M. Brown, of Smith's Mills

Three young ladies — Miss T. Health, Miss Pearl Thompson and Miss Etta Byers — were appointed as a "lookout committee" find places where new clubs might be formed.

After partaking of delicious refreshments, served by Mrs. Emberley, the meeting was adjourned.

Miss R. M. Brown,
Secretary-treasurer

The Month With The W. I.

REMEMBRANCE DAY OBSERVANCE

Remembrance Day Observances were part of the meeting in many branches. Appropriate readings and poems were given, and the story of the Poppy in Flanders Field, and the story of John McCrae, Author of the poem "In Flanders Fields" were told. Some branches sold poppies, some bought and wore poppies, some donated to the Legion Poppy Fund. War heroes were named in roll calls. Some observed two minutes silence. Special hymns were sung. Wreaths were bought, and were laid at Cenotaphs throughout the province. This day which has been set aside for thoughtful appreciation of sacrifices for freedom, was observed with dignity and sober reflection.

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UNICEF

UNICEF once again claims the attention of W.I. members. Several branches organized Hallowe'en collections, some helped other organizations with this, and some donated money to this project for children the world over. Many members purchased UNICEF Christmas cards.

★ ★ ★

NORTHERN BRANCHES

Interest in the locale, the growth and the plans of the Northern Women's Institutes continues to grow. More members are becoming acquainted through reading, with our Northern sisters. Many branches held special Thanksgiving Teas, collections, or made other financial contributions to promote the work of these newest branches. Coupons #367 are still being purchased.

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PANORAMA FWIC: WANTED! COLOURED SLIDES OF QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES IN ACTION!

As members know, F. W. I. C. has a collection of coloured slides — a set for each province called "Panorama F. W. I. C." The slides show dominant features of each province and something about the Institutes in each area. The collection can be borrowed for viewing by any branch.

At the present time the collection is being revised and up-dated, and we are looking particularly for slides of the Q. W. I. in action: members at work in a craft class or at the Leadership Course, at work on a Centennial project or at a school fair, judging begonias or butterscotch buns! We need slides which will be representative of

the W. I. in Quebec, and we hope that some members will have something suitable; or would volunteer to take a few slides for this specific purpose. Wanted also is a slide of the Provincial Crest, and one of the Provincial Flower: can anyone tell us where to find same?

Mrs. J. Westover, Provincial Convener of Citizenship, Box 295, Sutton, and Mrs. H. Palmer, Provincial Convener of Publicity, R. R. 1, Hemmingford, have been appointed to revise the Quebec section. Please write to either of us if you can supply one or more of the wanted slides, or know someone who can.

ABITIBI EAST: MATAGAMI: Mrs. Wetjin, Citizenship Convener, spoke on the number of nationalities and how each brought their special talent to Canada; gave further donation to Galinee Library Committee. **VAL D'OR** entertained Mrs. Avery, County President, and Mrs. Bisson of Malartic; recipes exchanged; tag day discussed.

ARGENTEUIL: ARUNDEL: Roll call answered by each member giving her chosen vocation should she be graduating today; Mrs. T. C. Stuart, member, showed slides on her recent trip to Yucatan including many points of interest, and some of Mayan ruins; discussed donation of new projector to High School. **BROWNSBURG:** Citizenship Convener conducted interesting quiz on Women's Institute, its origin and worthwhile projects. **FRONTIER** had each member relate an unusual incident or act she had seen someone do; held demonstration on cake decorating. **JERUSALEM-BETHANY** entertained **DALESVILLE-LOUISA;** were shown slides on Wild Flowers of Argenteuil by Dr. R. Rigby; County President spoke briefly; roll call answered by tips on floor care. **LACHUTE** were given a very interesting talk on United Church Montreal Homes for Elderly People, by Mr. W. B. Younkie, President of same. **LAKEFIELD** held a lengthy discussion on Women's Institute interest in helping build a Senior Citizen's Home; Fair List read. **MORIN HEIGHTS:** Slides were shown by Miss Heather Campbell, R. N., on her trip to Nurses' Conference held in Germany; bean bags made for high school; gifts made for Moore Home. **PIO-NEER:** Rev. W. LeCras of Lachute read an address "The Apple" given by Canon A. Shatford to Quebec Pomological Society many years ago, — which was as timely as if it had been composed today; named an important

woman as roll call; heard report on Semi-Annual Convention and the meeting on Senior Citizen's Home; ordered UNICEF cards; patterns and nylons collected. **UPPER LACHUTE EAST END** entertained Frontier Branch; also had as guests Mrs. Charles Hall and Miss Rosa Rodriguez of Mexico; heard report of semi-annual, and report of Mr. Younkie's talk on rules and legalities concerning a Senior Citizen's Home; films were shown by a representative of Clark's Foods Ltd., on "Time to Spill the Beans"; each member received gift of assorted samples of Company products; Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Cunningham led a lively sing-song, and Miss Rodriguez sang some Mexican songs.

BONAVENTURE: BLACK CAPE welcomed two members; heard articles on "Indispensable Kitchen Helpers"; and, "Safety Habits for Parents of Young Children"; Planting a Garden Contest won by Mrs. J. L. Henderson; branch is supplying New Richmond School children with Cod Liver Oil Capsules for winter months; Roll Call pay shoe-size. **CASCAPEDIA** were pleased to welcome a new member; prizes given to New Richmond High School students, and to students of English classes of St. Jules Convent. **MATAPEDIA** donated jams, jellies and pickles to Senior Citizens Home in Maria; Cod Liver Oil Capsules to be supplied to school children during winter months.

BROME: ABERCORN heard a most interesting paper read by Mrs. Kuhring on Youth and Teacher Exchange to African Countries; pamphlets on Health distributed and Roll Call gave Grandma's Home Remedy for Illness; donated to Northern Extension Service Fund; to Sweetsburg Hospital, and to Cancer Society in Memoriam; good report on Semi-Annual. **AUSTIN** entertained County President, Provincial Convener Citizenship, Past County President, and past-president of Sutton W.I., with each guest giving a short talk; held silent auction; collected for Northern Branches and for Pennies for Friendship; held special meeting with coloured slides "Safari in Africa" shown, for benefit of the Library with nearly \$100 collected; good report on Library given. **KNOWLTON'S LANDING** entertained Semi-Annual; were pleased to receive 1st prize for crocheted doily at Convention. **SOUTH BOLTON** has most welcome visit from County President who spoke clearly on Do's and Dont's of W. I.; Mrs. Cochrane of Austin W.I. gave very interesting demonstration on Crewelwork; had birthday cake for Branch President, Mrs. Lee; remnants received from Bruck's Mills sold for benefit of branch;

as roll call, named two favourite authors with reasons why. SUTTON : Mrs. G. Shufelt of Cowansville gave an interesting talk, highlighted by recordings on Music Appreciation; will undertake as a special project, the darning and mending for the Frambeau Children's Home in Bondville, Que; donated prizes for Home Economics at High School Commencement; publicity game enjoyed; Red Cross Work turned in included 11 pair socks, 8 quilt tops and 2 sweaters.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON : AUBREY-RIVERFIELD : Mrs. L. Orr of Macdonald College read a pamphlet on "Romance of Cheese-Making in Pioneer Days; held general information quiz posed by Mrs. M. McKell and won by Mrs. H. Johannson and Mrs. R. Templeton. DEWITTVILLE heard guest speaker Mr. John Dickson of Ormstown talk on Expo '67; several members attended sewing course given by Mrs. Wells; worked with Home and School Association of Huntingdon High School for successful school fair; held successful Annual Nearly-New Sale of children's clothing; several members enjoyed a trip to Montreal Botanical Gardens. DUNDEE held panel discussion on "Should Mothers of Young Children Work Outside the Home"; held quiz on Canadian Facts; sent used clothing to Unitarian Service Committee. FRANKLIN CENTRE donated considerable sum to Huntingdon School for Retarded Children; Mrs. H. Robertson, County President was guest speaker; Mrs. Finlay Milne spoke on the Peace Garden; approached the Town Council re Building By-Laws. HEMMINGFORD heard a talk by Mrs. E. Milroy, R. N., about her trip on the medical patrol ship, the "C. D. Howe" to the Artic, with accompanying slides; had a special W. I. Publicity Display in the High School on "Meet the Teacher Night". HOWICK held a Homemade Christmas Gift Contest. HUNTINGDON heard report of meeting held by Social Service workers in Huntingdon; held quiz on the provinces; substantial donation to School for Retarded Children in Huntingdon. ORMSTOWN heard a very interesting talk by Mr. Lee Coffin of Ormstown High School on the subject of the Little Red Schoolhouse to the Regional Schools of today; Convener of Agriculture demonstrated the planting and care of daffodil bulbs, which were then distributed to members.

COMPTON : BURY held a series of card parties to augment funds; made tentative plans for producing a play. CANTERBURY : Rev. R. Blyth was guest speaker and gave a most interesting talk on his native land, South Africa; entertained County President, BROOKBURY Branch, and teachers of

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Pope Memorial School; donation to Grace Christian Home. EAST ANGUS heard a talk by Dr. Kouri of Sherbrooke on the Hall Commission; entertained members of the Ontario WI Touring members from Chatham at a luncheon, with all county branches attending; entertained East Clifton, Brookbury and Bury Branches. EAST CLIFTON donated prizes to Sawyerville High School; presented Mrs. J. W. Parkinson with a gift as she leaves the community to live in Sawyerville; members visited Maplemount Home at Cookshire; SAWYERVILLE welcomed a new member; began making plans for a presentation of a play. SCOTSTOWN held panel discussion on "Youth Travel Program"; used stamps sent to SOS Children's Village in Austria.

GATINEAU: AYLMEER EAST heard Mrs. F. Taylor tell of her trip to ACWW Convention in Ireland; collection made for Pennies for Friendship; proceeds from exhibit and sale of cookies to be sent to branches in the North; discussion held on planting of trees for Centennial Year; beautiful tribute to the late Miss Violet Grimes was made by a former pupil, now on the teaching staff at Aylmer; Mrs. B. McLean gave interesting talk on Home Economics; held 2 contests on Soap. EARDLEY: Mrs. R. Leach, County President, was guest speaker; paper read on Rights of Married Women in Quebec and Bill 16; contests — something made from a Javex container, and "swinging cities"; poem read entitled "How to Preserve a Husband"; sale of goods held. KAZABAZUA held successful Rummage Sale; held contest on number of words to be made from Thanksgiving Day. RUPERT cited as roll call Something that Every Canadian Woman Should Do; papers given on Canada's National Flag, and on Citizenship; donated to Northern Branches. WAKEFIELD: Mr. Miller Gibson spoke on "Farming To-Day", with emphasis on how methods have changed in the last twenty years; Mrs. F. Welock reported on Gatineau Day at the Ottawa Winter Fair; Mr. K. Main donated a water — color entitled "Winter-Scape" to be sold at card party; as a Centennial project Mrs. K. Main introduced a plan for an "Emergency Cupboard" to work along the lines of the Neighbourhood Services, with Wakefield WI working with local Men's Club on the project: Plan met with enthusiastic approval. WRIGHT: Mrs. S. Moodie, Citizenship Convener, gave appropriate readings — "Etiquette for Canada's National Flag", "Citizenship and Canadian Unity", "Women in the Community" and "Are Old People Citizens?" Discussions followed; donated to Northern Branches; Mrs. D. Ste-

phenson, County Secretary gave report of the Tea and Cookies served at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

JACQUES CARTIER: STE. ANNES. At the November meeting a talk was given on butter making and grading. On Armistice Day a wreath was laid on the memorial at the Veterans Hospital. The Annual Xmas party was held at the home of Mrs. R. M. Gill where 20 members enjoyed singing carols, viewing travel slides of Europe and a Xmas-decorated table loaded with goodies. The quilt exhibited at Convention is being raffled in aid of the Hospital Fund.

MISSISQUOI: COWANSVILLE: a member gave a review of the book, "Mr. Prime Minister" by Bruce Hutchison; another member spoke against "violence toys"; and a third member gave a demonstration of the making of braided rugs; donated to Girl Guides; sent Christmas gift of money to their adopted girl in Jamaica. DUNHAM raised money for their Flower Fund by a Silent Auction; held a Christmas Tea and Sale; made a donation to the Girl Guides. FORDYCE answered roll call by telling a story of the pioneers of the vicinity; enjoyed coloured films on Hawaii and on local scenes; held quiz on WI; brought home-made articles for sale. STANBRIDGE EAST held contest on Canada; members volunteered to assist Home Economics in local school; \$20 voted to buy books and newspapers for 2 local schools.

PAPINEAU: LOCHABER named a prominent war hero as roll call; assisted with other local groups in UNICEF Hallowe'en collection; donated to Cancer Society.

PONTIAC: BRISTOL: heard talk on History of Bristol Village and Township; held scrambled word contest and a memory test; held successful card party; heard good report of County Semi-Annual. CLARENDON head talk on life of Lt.-Col. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields"; held oratory contest; tea towels and pot holders donated to High School Cafeteria. FORT COULONGE were given an interesting talk on Upper Canada Village; entertained delegates for the County Semi-Annual. WYMAN heard a paper on the United Nations; contest on names of places in jumbled form.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND made and brought in stuffed toys. GORE: heard reading by Miss Muriel Watt on "Children showing taste for more fiction reading"; named a school pal and told where the person in question is now; donated to Wales Home for Christmas treats. MELBOURNE RIDGE toured Dominion Textile Mills in Sherbrooke with "dinner out" paid by W.I.; gave \$10 prize money to

children of 2 members who received their Grade 11 Certificates and are furthering their education; catered a Legion Banquet; donated coat rack for use in United Church Hall; donated articles to Cecil Butters Home; donations made to Northern Branches, to St. Francis High School Welfare Fund, to Dixville Home, to Salvation Army; jams and jellies given to Wales Home. RICHMOND HILL had as guest speaker, Mrs. Andrews from the Dixville Home; held sale of cloth; helped with Golden Anniversary party for Mr. and Mrs. John Hawker, Mrs. Hawker being Treasurer of the branch, and one-time County Treasurer; a golden tea set was presented to the guest of honour and a very enjoyable afternoon spent. SHIPTON held successful Sewing Course under the able direction of Mrs. Wells with good attendance, coats, dresses, slacks and blouses made, and many sewing tips learned — all those attending found the course very instructive and enjoyable; each member brought in an article to be auctioned. SPOONER POND entertained Cleveland Branch; toured Dominion Textile Mills in Sherbrooke.

ROUVILLE: ABBOTSFORD members and their families enjoyed beautiful slides shown by the Principal of the High School, Mr. W. Munroe, taken on his European tour last summer; members enjoy various contests held at each meeting; bursary awarded a local student; jelly collected for Diet Dispensary.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL: Mrs. A. Coupland on the staff at Granby High School spoke on "Retarded Children"; Convener of Agriculture read paper on "Bulbs and Yule Logs"; members are looking for a One-Act Play; discussion held on Penicillin and its Reactions; sent parcel to forgotten patient in Verdun Hospital; donated to Retarded Class at Granby High School, and to Salvation Army. GRANBY WEST presented \$75 Scholarship to outstanding student of Granby High School; members attended Cancer Society meeting to make dressings; Mrs. Smith won the afghan previously entered in Salada Contest; scrambled word contest held.

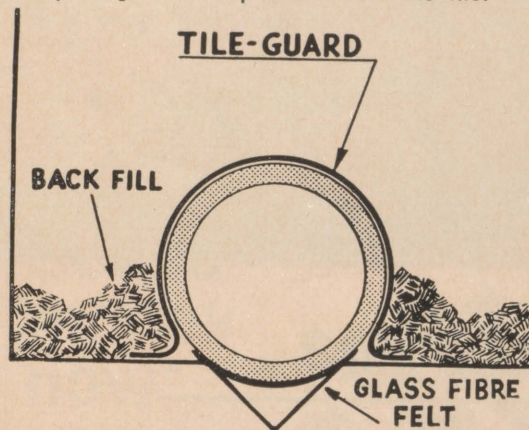
SHERBROOKE: ASCOT: heard reading on "what is the Nobel Prize; reading on many uses of common salt; served lunch at silver wedding celebration. BELVEDERE held white elephant auction; quiz — "All for a Sent". BROMPTON ROAD: Dr. Paulette spoke on "Cancer of the Lung" LENNOXVILLE: Mrs. James Gray gave an illustrated talk on a holiday trip to England, Scotland, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, aprons donated for Christmas sale; Poster contest held,

(continued on page 27)

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The College Page . . .



JACK JOHNSON WINS AWARD

Jack Johnson, a 1952 graduate of Macdonald College, and now regional supervisor of the C.B.C. Farm and Fisheries Department in the Maritimes, has been honoured by the Canadian Farm Writers Association for the outstanding farm television reporting of the past year.

The award was presented for the television documentary, "This Is Our Competition — U.S. Hogs", a report to Canadian farmers and consumers on the U.S. hog industry as a competitor. Mr. Johnson wrote the program and also acted as host.

The program, which was shot on location in Minnesota and Iowa, was produced by Murray Creed of Toronto and seen on the C.B.C. television network last December.

Mr. Johnson recently returned from a four-week seminar in Mexico City where he was instructing Latin American students in farm broadcasting, under the auspices of the United Na-

tion's Food and Agriculture Organization.

After graduation, he became a livestock fieldman for the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and then in 1955, he joined the C.B.C. In his spare time, Jack raises cattle, hogs, and poultry on his 150 acre farm at Onslow, N.S.

BRIEF TO FORESTRY MINISTER

On the invitation of Hon Lucien Cliche, the Minister of Lands and Forests, J. D. MacArthur of the Department of Woodlot Management presented a Brief at a public hearing held at Laval University in December to study proposals regarding the revision of Forestry Legislation in the Province of Quebec.

The Brief noted that the potentially good but presently unproductive forest land in the agricultural sections of the province could play an important role in the rehabilitation of the rural economy which is now in serious trouble.

A thirteen-point program was suggested, which included proposals for tax relief and fire insurance on reforested land; assistance for research, marketing and management planning; wood-industry expansion; reforestation of suitable abandoned lands.

C. H. JEFFERSON PROMOTED

C. H. Jefferson, formerly Chief of the Feed, Fertilizer and Pesticide Section, Plant Products Division, has been appointed Director of the Plant Products Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Born at Bear River, Nova Scotia, Mr. Jefferson graduated in 1947 from

Macdonald College with a B.Sc (Agr.) degree. He then joined the Plant Products Division as an inspector in New Brunswick, serving in Sackville and Woodstock. He was transferred to Ottawa the following year. He became Supervisor of the Pesticide Unit in 1957 and Chief of the Feed, Fertilizer and Pesticide Section in 1960.

COLLEGE ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW HAS NEW LOOK

Changes in the Livestock Show at the College Royal in February promise to make it a much more exciting event for the ringside spectators. Preliminary judging will be completed on the Saturday previous, leaving the finalists to battle it out for the showmanship honours on Friday, February 25, the day of the College Royal. The innovation has been enthusiastically received by the participating showmen.

Judges for this year's new split event are: R. D. Gilbert, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick; Don Robertson, Livestock Officer with the Canada Department of Agriculture; and Robert Ness, the well-known Ayrshire breeder from Terrace Bank Farm, Howick, P. Q.

While still not completed, visitors to the College Royal at the same time will be able to look through the renovated farm buildings. Extensive alterations are being made to the dairy barn, and the swine building.

A SALUTE TO GALEN

Over the past three years, the name of Galen Driver has become familiar to thousands of people throughout East-

ern Canada. As the secretary of the Quebec Farm Radio Forum and the Quebec Farmers' Association, as fieldman with the Extension Department, and more recently as the editor of this Journal, he become known to many.

But few knew that Galen carried at the same time the full load of studies toward a degree in Agriculture.

Now, that he has graduated, he has gone on to the University of Michigan to work for his Master's degree. We feel we speak for all readers when we wish Galen and Heather, Ian, Allen and Wendy every success. We shall look forward to their return.

Month with the W. I.

(continued)

with prizes awarded; members made dressings at Cancer Society Dressing Station.

STANSTEAD: AYERS CLIFF held Citizenship meeting; Captain Brown showed movies on England; paper drive was held, with donation given to the skating rink. BEEBE held an educational quiz on Canada; discussions on school fair were held and the 1966 Fair List was read and explained; Mrs. E. Shepard was presented with a Life Membership and pin; Mrs. K. Herring of Lennoxville presented brief outline on the benefit of having a Girl Guide group; committee formed to approach Council with ideas for an anniversary project. HATLEY renewed subscriptions to Federated News; several members attended Stanstead Council 50th Anniversary Banquet; donated to Lady Aberdeen Scholarship; Roll Call answered with each member giving jam and jelly for the Lowell Rest Home; pamphlets given out to each convener in regard to McLennan Travelling Library of Macdonald College.

HATLEY CENTRE held a quiz on Canada; Christmas gifts brought in by each member for the Wales Home; pennies given for each letter in name for Pennies for Friendship; donated prizes to North Hatley High School; donated to Lady Aberdeen Scholarship and purchased Coupon #367; donated remnants sold. TOMIFOBIA held very successful food sale under committee of Mrs. P. Sisco and Mrs. E. Marotte.

VAUDREUIL: HARDWOOD: Mrs. Brewer, Citizenship Convener, gave interesting talk on "The Canadian Woman To-Day". School bursaries given to two deserving students. The Branch was privileged to have as guest speaker, Miss Florence Limoge, representative of the Bell Telephone Company, who spoke on the impressions one

makes with their voice when speaking over the telephone — a very entertaining and interesting speech and demonstration were given and enjoyed by all; donated \$250 to the Lakeshore General Hospital.

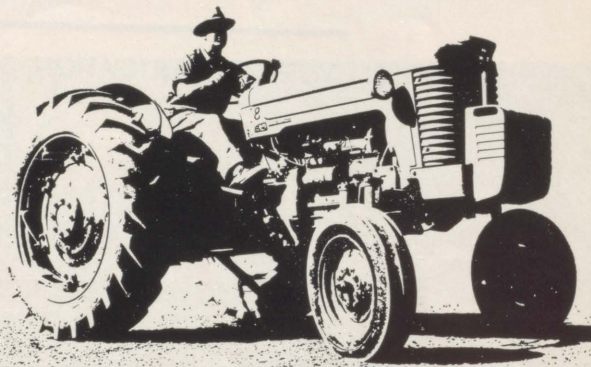
NEW BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL STRAIN DISCOVERED

A promising new strain of birdsfoot trefoil is being studied at the CDA Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., reports Dr. F. S. Warren of the farm. He says that when it was discovered

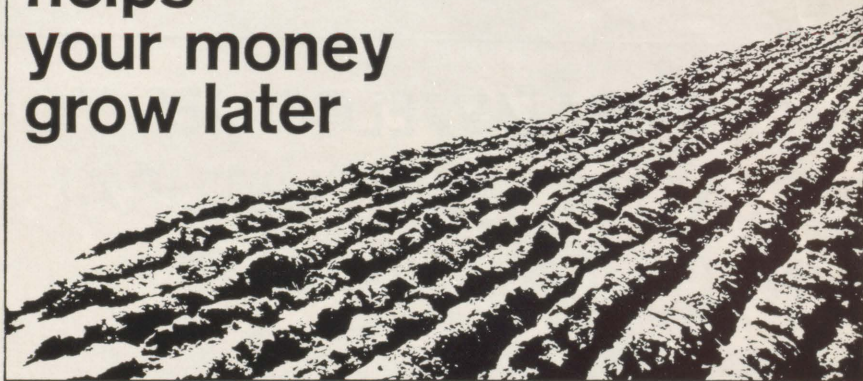
two years ago, growing as a vigorous stand in an abandoned pasture near Wallace, N.S., forage specialists selected plants from it and harvested seed in the area.

Preliminary tests indicated that it had different growth habit and hardness from the common varieties, and apparently a good potential. However, its most desirable feature is good competitive ability. This should make it much more useful than present-day varieties for pasture in Eastern Canada.

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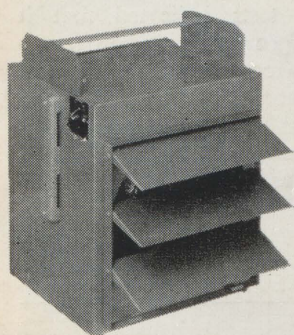
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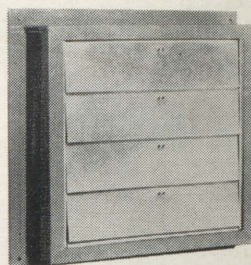
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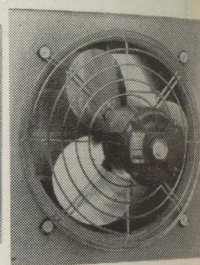
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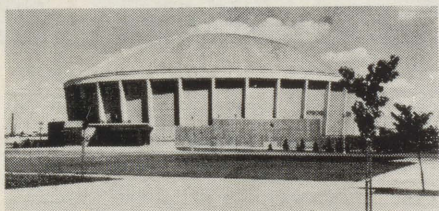
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